

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

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Water

4. Kherson had a public water system which derived water from the Dnepr River. This water was pumped from the river, filtered and chlorinated, and repumped to a water tower (Vodonapornaya Bashnya) located on the highest hill (Prospekt Ushakova) in the city, next to a military parade ground; water flowed through city pipelines by force of gravity. 25X1
5. Kherson's public water system supplied only the center of town and the wealthier houses -- about 60% of the population. Several factories in town had their own water supply. [redacted] the Stalin Food Processing Plant, had its own filters. Factories usually supplied water to houses in the immediate vicinity. 25X1
6. [redacted] There was, [redacted] a place in the city at which the sanitary quality of the public water was tested, [redacted] City water was very hard; [redacted] it contained adequate amounts of iodine, because goiter did not occur in Kherson. 25X1
7. It was not necessary to boil the city water before drinking it. [redacted] Ships also obtained their drinking water from the city supply. 25X1
8. Bottled water (Narzan, Borzhom, and Yessentuki) from the North Caucasus mountains was on sale at kiosks in the city. In the summer these kiosks also sold carbonated water. These special waters were usually drunk for dietary reasons and not to avoid contaminated city water.
9. There were wells in those sections of the city not served by the public system. In addition, many people dipped their drinking water directly from the Dnepr, drinking it without further treatment.

Food

10. The Sanitary Control Section (sanitarnyy kontrol) of the City Health Department (GosZdravOtdel) exercised some control over the quality of food supplied to the people, regularly assigning a veterinarian to a slaughterhouse to guarantee that no contaminated or infected cattle were slain. [redacted] the Sanitary Control Section also inspected meat at the places in which it was sold, e.g., in stores or in the market place. This inspection was superficial and was confined to ascertaining whether the meat bore a veterinarian's stamp of approval and whether the meat appeared to be in good condition and without odor. 25X1
11. Fish were rarely inspected. The market place usually had on sale perch, pike, bass, tench (lin), and bream (lesket). Eels were not obtainable. Canned seafood was the only form of seafood checked for quality. This inspection consisted of examining the cans for gas formation.
12. The market place (at Oktyabrskaya, Revolyutsiya and Belinskaya Ulitsa), several blocks from the water tower, always had a sanitary inspector on duty. This man checked all foods on sale.
13. The typical public eating place was called a stolovaya, where food, beer, and water (but no vodka) could be obtained. There were restaurants where food, vodka, and dancing were available, but these restaurants were twice as expensive as a stolovaya.

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14. The Public Health office published a list of regulations for public eating places and food supply stores. Punishment for non-conformance with these regulations was set forth, but only rarely was an inspection made of the food places.
15. An idea of what food was usually available in Kherson can be gotten from [] the following meals: 25X1
- a. For breakfast, [] barley porridge, occasionally with milk, one piece of bread with pork fat or jam, and tea. 25X1
 - b. For lunch [] vegetable stew, occasionally with fish or meat, but meat was available only twice a week at most. At the factory [] soup and 25X1
fried potatoes, or herring and boiled potatoes, or fish. The plant occasionally sold the workers overcooked foods which it could not package. The plant also furnished a lunch for 1½ rubles consisting of soup and fried hamburger, or soup and cabbage, or broiled fish and potatoes, and stewed fruit. 25X1
 - c. For supper [] tea, soup or a sandwich [] 25X1
Single workers usually ate supper at a stolovaya or restaurant. 25X1
16. In general not much food was eaten by the average Kherson worker. A rough comparison might be gotten by saying that the East Germans [] ate more food than the Kherson natives, [] 25X1
There were people in Kherson who did not get enough food to eat, either because they had large families to support or they earned a low salary, or they were too lazy to support themselves. There was no organization which existed to care for the undernourished. [] malnutrition, as a result of insufficient food 25X1
intake, existed in Kherson. Because of this food shortage, the factory [] occasionally had Soviet-made vitamins 25X1
to give to the workers.
17. Milk was sold in the marketplace, in a special store, from 20-lt. metal containers. [] Purchasers supplied their 25X1
own containers. Milk which was sold was not pasteurized.
18. All cows on State farms were checked periodically for tuberculosis. [] it was 25X1
performed by veterinarians employed at the State farms. Cows owned by private citizens were not checked by veterinarians, and the owners sold their milk without sanitary control of any kind. [] about five per cent of the families living on the 25X1
periphery of the city owned a cow. Such citizens were required to pay a tax, in the form of a percentage of their milk supply, which was delivered to a Cream and Milk Center (slivochnomolochnyy punkt) in the city. Here the milk delivered as tax was checked with a lactometer to test its water content; no other control test was performed by the Center. Milk quality was also tested at a dairy products farm (tovarnomolochnaya ferma), where milk was pasteurized.

Disposal System

19. The city had an operating sewage disposal system for the center of town. This served about 30-40% of the population. The remainder of the population used primitive outside latrines. The waste disposal system led directly into the Dnepr without prior treatment of the waste. Latrines were emptied by a city service group which transported the sewage to dumps outside the city. These dumps were usually in deep gulleys caused by rain erosion of the hillsides.

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20. Human excreta ~~were~~ not used for fertilizer on the large farms in the region, since the ground was quite productive. Excreta ~~were~~ used by private citizens for their home gardens; these gardens contained vegetables for the owner's consumption.
21. Because no drainage system existed for rain water run-off, during rainstorms the water was 1½ ft. deep in the streets and flowed downhill towards the Dnepr, undermining the road surface and leaving deep ruts and gulleys. Ordinarily rain water did not collect in pools around the city, although in the smaller towns of the Kherson Oblast stagnant surface water was frequently seen after rains.
22. The city had no regular garbage collection, and [redacted] filth, and flies were everywhere. Garbage was collected two times a year, i.e., before the May first and November seventh holidays, but even these collections were superficial. Other refuse was occasionally collected by pioneers (young boys) from time to time as a public-spirited gesture. All refuse collected was dumped into the rain-made gulleys at the outskirts of the city. Inflamable material was burned. 25X1
23. Dead animals were often left on the public thoroughfare for weeks before being removed. [redacted] they were eventually picked up for use in soap factories. Burial was the regular form of interment, and the city had several cemeteries. Cremation was not performed. 25X1

Pest Control

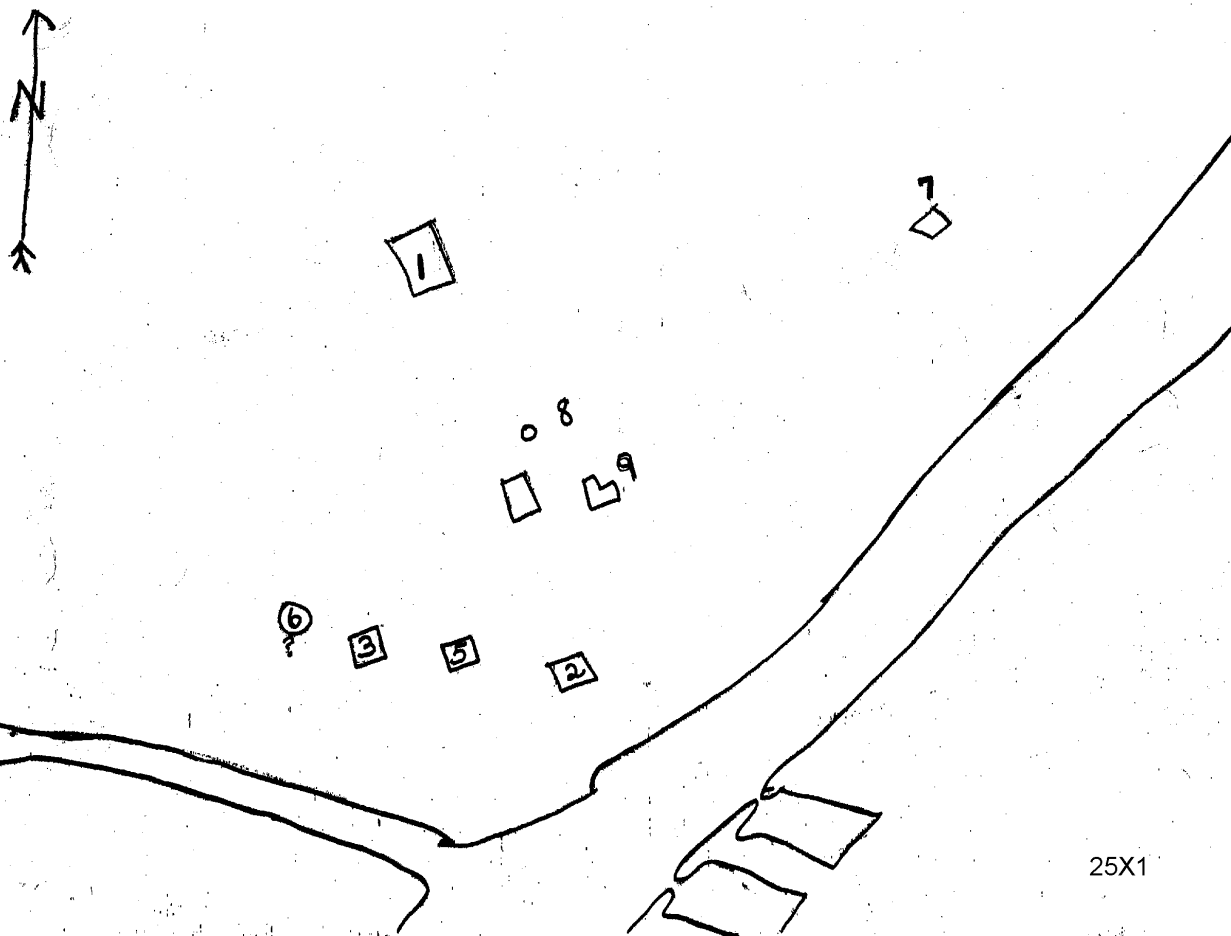
24. City health authorities attempted to combat mosquitoes and rats. The anti-mosquito campaign was carried out as a part of the anti-malaria fight [redacted]. The anti-rat program was a sporadic effort of the Kherson Health Office. Occasionally a placard would announce that a certain month had been set aside as rat-destruction month and would warn the populace against the rat poisons which were to be used. Many dogs, and sometimes children, were poisoned during this period. 25X1

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Scale 1: 25,000

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LEGEND

1. Oblast Hospital and Clinic (Oblastnaya Bolnitsa and Poliklinika Quarter).
2. Hospital and Clinic of River Fleet Employees (Bolnitsa-Poliklinika Vodnikov).
3. Clinic No. 3 (Poliklinika #3).
4. Railroad Hospital (Bolnitsa Zheleznno-Dorozhnaya).
5. TB Dispensary (Tubdispanser).
6. Malaria Dispensary (probable location) (Protiv-Malyariynaya Stantsiya).
7. Clinic No. (unknown). This clinic was located in a military settlement in Kherson. (Poliklinika In the Voyenny quarter of city).
8. Water tower (Vodonapornaya Bashnya).
9. Army Hospital (Voyenny Gosptal).

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Comments: Item 4 listed in the legend is not shown on the sketch. Probably it is the unnumbered building shown near 8 and 9.

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